

DISASTER MEDICINE

A BIBLIOGRAPHY PLAN

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LIS 601: Introduction to Reference
and Information Services

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INTRODUCTION

Disasters are any sudden occurrences, natural or man-made, that affect more victims than the normal medical structure is equipped to deal with. Disaster medicine is the field of study that attempts to define and delineate parameters for relief of suffering. The goal is to rescue the largest number of lives possible, especially within the first twenty-four hours after an incident occurs, for the chances of survivors decreases rapidly after that time.

Crucial to disaster medicine planning is in-depth knowledge and understanding of procedures necessary for functioning in emergency situations. It is increasingly urgent, in a world where nuclear weapons are proliferating every year and COUIC1 do unthinkable damage in the hands of one unstable leader; in a world where plutonium production and storage hold no guarantees for safety; in a world where terrorists do not consider the value of human lives and are becoming increasingly bold in their attacks; in an overcrowded world where fatal epidemics can threaten entire populations; and on this beautiful planet where forces of nature continuously test our endurance, that plans for dealing with largescale disasters be developed before they occur. It is only in this way that we can hope to survive today. Disaster medicine is a very positive approach to these threats, because it will hopefull y, together with other humanitarian efforts, save large numbers of lives that would otherwise be lost.

The format of this bibliography plan is that devised by Kate Turabian in her invaluable A Manual for Writers.¹ The Endnote citations follow her bibliographic style rules.

The Library of Congress controlled terminology used to search, together with relevant call numbers, appears in the Search Strategy section of this paper, which begins on page 6.

AIJDIENCE AND SCOPE

There is a need for a. current bibliography of sources of information about DISASTER MEDICINE, and it was in answer to such a request that this search came about. The end purpose of this project is to enter the information collected onto the Internet, where copyrights will allow, as such a listing does not currently exist on the World Wide Web.

The target audience is the Pacific Basin countries, but in fact, it will be useful for public health personnel, clinical physicians and nurses, civil defense agencies, International Red Cross and other humanitarian assistance groups, military and governmental planning departments, and caring people the world over.

The major emphasis of this search was locating and documenting, where possible (see Endnotes), existing disaster medicine plans and relevant bibliographies, the latter category being very rare. While the major bulk of materials encountered centered around anecdotal information about a particular disaster experience, this, too, is valuable information, especially for the health planner. Hopefully, the experiences of others will help in designing viable strategies for coping with major disasters in the future.

Serious controversies arise when trying to determine, in each instance, which organization, or group of organizations, will direct the others, and how each will deal with the other. For example, will affected nations rely heavily

upon the skills, resources, and experiences of outside groups like the World Health Organization, or will they be resistant to the efforts of people who know nothing of their cultural values, and do not understand the national or ethnic psyche of the victims. Will national governmental groups work successfully with local or even non-governmental agencies. Will military agencies work with governmental or humanitarian assistance groups., or will they insist upon eminent domain. Will volunteer workers meld with professionally -trained staffs. These and similar issues arise frequently in the literature, and must be (considered by those planning for future relief efforts.

When devisinig diisaster plans, it must be remembered that the medical aspects are multidisciplinary, with the emphasis on the psychology of the victims and the relief workers themselves, as well as sociological and anthropological factors. It was with this understanding that the search for relevant literature was conducted. Its purpose is to help those who are trying to save lives in disaster situations.

Since disaster medicine is a fairly recent term, the initial intent was to search only back to 1990, However, it became clear that there have been wonderful sources in the field produced well before 1990, so no further time constraints were placed on the searching process.

SEARCH STRATEGY

The search started with only a vague focus of the end product, which gradually developed with the progression of the search. For this reason, some strange terms (like HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILL) were used in the beginning and quickly eliminated.

The first source consulted was Library of Congress Subject Headings.² This is the natural place to begin as this is the source of controlled vocabulary used in many databases. Searching on DISASTER MEDICINE, one learns that this is the term used for Mass Casualties-Treatment. The term to broaden the search is DISASTER RELIEF MEDICINE, and to narrow the field one could use DISASTER HOSPITALS or DISASTER NURSING. A related term, but one that this searcher would avoid in the future, is EMERGENCY MEDICINE. Most of the time, this term brought up emergency room/critical care anecdotal information, which is not relevant to this search. Other possible search terms found here are DISASTER VICTIMS, DISASTERS, and EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (which encompasses DISASTER PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, and PREVENTION). Unfortunately, this term tends to bring up dozens of (usually irrelevant) articles concerning FEMA (Federal Emergency Management, Agency). Later, MASS CASUALTIES: MEDICINE, MILITARY was added.

Because disaster medicine is a relatively recent term, it does not have its

own specific Library of Congress catalog number. Browsing the shelves of relevant literature, the searcher found most information in just a few areas. Their call numbers, together with Library of Congress classifications as used in Hamilton Library, are as follows:

17.A 645.5 Emergency Medical Services: General and U.S.
RA 645.9 Emergency Medical Services: Natural Disasters
RA 648.3 War and Public Health: Nuclear Warfare

The equivalent materials and others used in the Hawaiian collection located at the Hawaii State Library are cataloged under the following Dewey Decimal categories:⁴

	363.34	Disasters [formerly 361 .5]
HAWN	355.232	Civil Personnel
	616.9897	Diseases Due to Radiation

The searcher was under the impression that the emphasis of the literature search should be placed more on those incidents that are manmade, like wars (and the resultant population displacements, famine and disease epidemics), radiation spills that have large scale [population consequences, major terrorist activities (as in Oklahoma City), and the like. Relevance of search terms was based on this misconception at the beginning, so re-searching had to be done later to adjust the numbers of appropriate citations found to reflect all major natural disasters as well. This understanding evolved as the search progressed; many reports include the outcomes of several catastrophes and they cannot be wilfully separated by the searcher. In addition, while there are specific measures appropriate to specific

incidence, the same principles of mobilization of resources hold true, regardless of the type of disaster encountered.

While searching, it occasionally became clear that a particular database would not be terribly productive, in which case there were fewer terms searched. In other cases, different terms were picked up from the descriptor fields and used. It also became clear that there are so many similarities between some databases (like Subject Guide to Books in Print and the Library of Congress), that using some variation in search terms was an interesting approach. Natural language terms were used whenever possible, but most terms were used fairly consistently regardless of database.

The physical search involved locating the materials cited in the Endnotes at Hamilton Library, UH Public Health Library (PUB H), Hawaii State Library (HSPLS), and Hawaii Medical Library (HML). When items were not available at any of these libraries, the Library of Congress Database was checked for call numbers. Even this search was not always successful, as the Library of Congress does not assign numbers to all journals. This last is information gleaned from a telephone information librarian at the main branch of the Hawaii State Library. Where classification numbers still could not be obtained, N/A is noted in the call number area of the Endnotes. Many of the very most relevant-sounding titles come from the journal Disasters, which could not be located anywhere to peruse or to check call numbers. IHAWN is used with call numbers to indicate the Hawaiian collections, both in Hamilton and Hawaii State Libraries.

CD-ROM INDEXES

PAIS INTERNATIONAL

The search for bibliographic materials concerning disaster medicine began with CD-ROMS because of user preference, due to speed and comfort with use, as well as the ability to often obtain and print relevant citations with short abstracts.

PAIS INTERNATIONAL was chosen first because the searcher felt that it is a likely database to have relevant information. Search terms had not been refined at the first searching attempt. DISASTER MEDICINE brings up zero references, as do DISASTER RELIEF MEDICINE and DISASTER 130 SPITALS. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT has over fifty citations, mostly FEMA-related articles with no medical implications, with only a couple of very relevant articles. (EMERGENCY Management) NOT FEMA still brings up about three dozen citations, as everything with FEMA spelled out still comes up. EMERGENCY MEDICINE, DISASTER PLANNING, DISASTER PREVENTION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS are only somewhat relevant search terms, the latter mostly relating to library disaster preparedness. TOXIC SPILLS and HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS lead to information 'which is not relevant to the topic. The searcher gradually learned that specific disasters come under the heading of DISASTERS. The latter term explodes with about four hundred referrals,, which was too broad for searching.

At the second attempt to search this database, MASS MEDICAL TREATMENT, MASS CASUALTY MEDICINE, and CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE were discovered to have no relevance to the search.

By the third perusal, the user finally acceded to the need to use the PAIS International, --Online Thesaurus⁶ which, coupled with Boolean logic and use of truncation, produced some long sought-after results. DISASTER RELIEF brings up over two hundred hits, plus AND PLANNING, about two dozen, of which several are very useful, including “Designing a National Disaster Medical System.”⁷ EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES is too broad a search term, but coupled with AND PLAN* produces one which is very relevant. A more useful search is accomplished with ATOMIC WARFARE MEDICINE. Out of about a dozen titles, several are very useful, including The Medical Implications of Nuclear War.⁸ The same is true with MEDICINE, MILITARY being too broad, but with AND PLAN* the search is narrowed to almost all citations being very relevant. The similar search process holds the same kinds of results, with PUBLIC HEALTH AND PLAN* AND DISASTER*. This searcher does not highly recommend this database for others interested in disaster medicine.

PSYCHLIT JOURNAL ARTICLES⁹

Psychlit was chosen as a likely database because it fits into the multidisciplinary nature of the search. Quite relevant terms used at the beginning of this search included DISASTER MEDICINE, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS,

and DISASTER PLANNING, where one finds “Psychological Aspects of Disaster: Issues for the 1990s.”¹⁰ MASS CATASTROPHE and CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE (concerning acute medical problems) contain nonrelevant information for this search,, CATASTROPHE MEDICINE and DISASTER MEDICINE PLANNING lead to no citations, and EMERGENCY SERVICES, with about four hundred titles, is too broad to search.

The second search of this database brought the user to the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms,¹¹ which helped in the next search. Although IDISASTERS AND (MENTAL HEALTH) does not produce any relevant citations, (NATURAL DISASTERS) AND (MENTAL HEALTH) proves to be the most useful search term for this database, with well over two dozen relevant articles.

While this searcher did not find many titles in this database, those that were located are an important addition to the bibliography because most are not repeated in other databases.

PSYCH LIT BOOKS 12

Terms searched in this portion of PSYCHLIT database include DISASTER MEDICINE, DISASTER MEDICINE PLANNING, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING , MASS CASUALTIES, CATASTROPHE MEDICINE, and CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE. The latter term brings up about a half dozen titles, none of which

are relevant to this search, while none of the former terms produce any hits at all. This user would definitely not recommend this part of the PSYCHLIT database to anyone interested in repeating this search.

SOCIOFILE¹³

This database seemed to be one of the: most promising to search for disaster medicine titles, since it encompasses not just sociology articles,, but some psychology, anthropology, and dissertations as well. The first search terms, DISASTER MEDICINE, IDISASTER MED* PLAN*, CRITICAL CARE MED*, and MASS CATASTROPHES are all not relevant to this project. MASS CASUALTIES and EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING are somewhat relevant terms to search. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES is too broad a base to search, but when narrowed to DISASTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, the user finds a quite relevant term.

Before searching this database for the second time, the user consulted the Thesaurus of Sociological Indexing Terms¹⁴ for some ideas about possibly relevant search terms. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS brings up too broad a range to search, but with AND MEDICAL added, almost all of the two dozen or so titles are very relevant to the search. Chava Rosenbaum's "Chemical Warfare: Disaster Preparation in an Israeli Hospital"¹⁵ was located here. DISASTER RELIEF produces too broad a record to search and (EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES) AND PLAN* brings the searcher to only a couple of very relevant

titles. (PUBLIC HEALTH) AND PLAN* AND DISASTER.* is a very good search term used in this database; “The Development of a Database on Disasters”¹⁶ is retrieved with this term. (HEALTH PLANNING) AND DISASTER is another relevant term; it only lists a few titles, but they are almost all very useful to the search.

While this database is not terribly relevant to this project, there are some very good titles to retrieve, some of which are not duplicated in other searches.

NEWSPAPER ABSTRACTS¹⁷

This database was one of the first searched and the user tried some natural language terms of possible interest to the search. DISASTER MEDICINE, RELIEF MEDICINE, CATASTROPHE MEDICINE and HAZARDOUS WASTES SPILLS all come up with zero hits. EMERGENCY MEDICINE, MASS CASUALTIES, CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE, and DISASTER PLANNING are all not relevant terms, and TOXIC SPILLS is just somewhat so. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS is a somewhat relevant term, as is EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT with about three dozen titles, mostly FEMA-related. A few of these are very relevant, including “FEMA Adjusts Plans to Focus on Terrorism,”¹⁸ which appeared a year after the Oklahoma City bombing.

The second time this database was searched, the online thesaurus ¹⁹⁾ was consulted for some possibly relevant terms. DISASTER. RECOVERY leads to articles concerning business/computer aspects of hurricane aftermath, which is not relevant to this search. DISASTERS AND MEDICAL. seemed promising, but none of the two dozen articles cited were relevant. CIVIL DEFENSE is only somewhat relevant, while DISASTER RELIEF AND MEDICAL and PUBLIC HEALTH DISASTER: EPIDEMICS are both a bit more so.

This is only a slightly relevant database for this search, even though a few good articles are indexed here, because they are only a very few. Since first-rate newspapers sometimes report what appears in medical journals, some of this information can perhaps be found by searching other databases. Because of the futility of this search, the Hawaii Newspaper Index was considered an even less likely source of information on disaster medicine and was not consulted.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS

Sheehy is the logical place to begin searching for preexisting bibliographies on any particular subject, so this was the first search done in this type of database. The first volume checked was the Supplement to the 10th edition, ²⁰ because it is more current than the 10th. Checking under EK MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES, there was nothing even vaguely relevant listed.

Turning to the 10th edition,²¹ again searching EK MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES, there is one book listed, Disaster Technology: An Annotated Bibliography.²² Unfortunately, this listing could not be found in any of the Hawaii libraries to be checked for relevance. Assuming it is very relevant, and given the paucity of existing bibliographies in the disaster medicine field, Guide to Reference Books becomes a very relevant source to check.

SUBJECT GUIDE TO BOOKS IN PRINT.²³

This is one of the very best places to search for books about Disaster Medicine. The advantage of the print format over the electronic is that it encourages browsing without freezing up or refusing access. However, without being able to add an additional term, like Meal*, the user cannot always be sure which books have medical emphasis. Certain familiar authors' names stand out from previous database searches, which helps to identify very relevant books. ASSISTANCE IN EMERGENCIES is a quite relevant term in this database. CRISIS MANAGEMENT is not a very relevant term here, as titles refer to crises in the workplace; this assessment holds true for CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE as well. There is no listing for DISASTER MEDICINE, but DISASTER RELIEF is a very useful topic to search. A bibliography appears, here, Disasters and Disaster Planning: Medical Analysis Index with Research Bibliography.²⁴ A copy of this book could not be located in our libraries. DISASTERS is also a

very relevant search term, as it lists books very relevant to the sociology and psychology of disaster experiences, a useful reminder of the multi-disciplinary nature of this topic. EMERGF.NCY Management is a quite useful term in this database. One title located here and nowhere else is The Army's Role in Domestic Disaster Support,²⁵ which unfortunately is not as relevant as the title would lead one to think. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES requires some patience, for out of a listing of about one hundred and fifty titles, only about one-tenth of those are very relevant, and the same is true for- EMERGENCY MEDICINE.

WHITAKER'S BOOKS IN PRINT²⁶

This is the next place to turn when searching for books currently in print, especially those in the English language. The quite relevant list of titles appearing under the heading DISASTER contain some which have not been located in other databases. DISASTERS is also rewarding, albeit on a small scale, again listing some books not found elsewhere, including Disasters: A Bibliographic Guide.²⁷

FORTHCOMING BOOKS²⁸

The last step in this portion of the search was to check for titles currently in production and soon to be issued. There are no listings for DISASTER

MEDICINE, and DISASTER RELIEF contains nothing of relevance to our search, nor does DISASTERS. Here, one is advised to see NATURAL DISASTERS, but there are no listings here or in EMERGENCY. This database is totally non-relevant to this search.

ONLINE INDEXES

MEDLINE

Grateful Med provides the online service used to search Medline and other National Library of Medicine files. This was both the easiest and most productive of searches conducted. Checking the controlled vocabulary listing, the searcher found DISASTER PLANNING. It would be redundant, and therefore is unnecessary, to use the word medicine. Searching this single term produced over two hundred citations to journal articles. Many are in non-English languages and thus are not relevant to this search, but would be for World Wide Web listing, some are emergency room anecdotes, and a few involve veterinary medicine, but most listings are very relevant to a search for disaster medicine bibliographic materials. Disaster medicine subtopics automatically searched include organization and administration, statistics and numerical data, trends, methods, legislation and jurisprudence, economics, standards, and history. Several articles cited do not appear in other databases, the most interesting including “Psychological Response to Disaster: Implications for Hawaii” and “What Kind

of Accidents Can Happen in a Nuclear Power Plant |.”²⁹

CATLINE

Grateful Med service was used again to conduct the same search in CATLINE. The same single term, DISASTER PLANNING, was again considered to have produced a very thorough search of the database, with well over one hundred book titles. Several are in non-English languages, but otherwise the titles are very relevant to this search. Three titles of bibliographies appear here, including “Epidemiology of Disasters: A Topical Bibliography,” “A Selected Bibliography: Emergency Preparedness,” and “An Index to the Literature on Disaster Medical Care: A Guide for the Physician.”³⁰

UH CARL

DISASTER MEDICAL PLANNING and MASS CASUALTIES each are somewhat relevant terms in this search. DISASTER RELIEF PLAN brings the searcher to over a dozen titles, most of which are very relevant to planning for Hawaii’s potential disasters. MASS CASUALTIES PLANNING and NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM each are only somewhat relevant search terms, but they list some very relevant titles, one example of which is VA’S Role in National Emergency Preparedness: VA/DoD Contingency Hospital National

Disaster Medical SySten-I.31 Citations in the latter search led to the idea to check EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES UNITED STATES, which disappointingly is only somewhat relevant, and involves sifting through dozens of titles that do not apply to this project. DISASTERS, MEDICAL ORGANIZATION is quite a relevant term, listing Disaster Medicine: Types and Events of Disasters, Organization in Various Disaster Situations.³² In addition, a call number search (645.5 through 648.3) revealed over forty books on the shelves at Hamilton and UHM Public Health Library. This is a very useful type of search, together with shelf browsing, because it reveals books readily available to anyone interested.

CARL is a very comfortable database to search because natural language terms can be used, so one does not get stumped as frequently as with the controlled vocabulary databases.

HAWAII STATE LIBRARY

Conducting a word search in HSPLS catalog presents the searcher with the term and its subheadings. DISASTER MEDICINE subdivides into :Congresses, which was deemed slightly relevant; one of the two books cited here is A Framework for Survival.³³ 'Handbooks and Manuals and : US are also only slightly useful subtopics. DISASTER RELIEF is the most relevant word search term, with about a dozen very relevant titles. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

heading is only slightly useful. Relevant subdivisions include Hawaii-handbooks and manuals, Hawaii-Hawaii County (Plan for Emergency Preparedness³⁴), Hawaii-Honolulu, and Hawaii-Honolulu-handbooks and manuals. While none of these are especially relevant search term, they bring the user to a collection not otherwise tapped. An author search on OAHU CIVIL DEFENSE produces the very pertinent title City and County of Honolulu Earthquake: Response Plan: Supplement to oahu Civil Defense Plan and the City and County of Honolulu.³⁵ Switching to Keyword searching (MARION database), IDISASTER MEDICINE lists about a half dozen very relevant titles, two of which appear in the word search on this term. DISASTER PLANNING is an even more disappointing search topic. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS and DISASTER RELIEF are both more useful search terms here than the others already described.

Keyword searching (MARION) is frustrating to use, because fewer records show than the numbers promise. Also, the search results are almost identical to those of HSPLS, which leads this user to advise others to choose one or the other search mode and not waste their time with both. The HSPLS database is very similar, in turn, to CARL, with the difference being that greater numbers of relevant Hawaiian disaster plans appear in the HSPLS when using the same commands. This may be very useful to the searcher interested in issues of Hawaiian disaster medicine.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Searching DISASTER MEDICINE in subject mode opens a record of over four dozen book titles, some of which are written in non-English languages, and some which are duplicates of previous searches, but almost all of which are very relevant. DISASTER PLANNING, in the same search mode, cites two very relevant journals devoted to publishing papers in the field of disaster medicine but very unfortunately not available in Hawai i's libraries. Still, it is helpful to locate these titles with their publishing information, since they are so important to this field. The first is Disaster Medicine: the Official Journal of the Club of Mainz for Emergency and Disaster Medicine Worldwide and the International League of Red Cross Societies and the second has now evolved from JWAEDM (Journal of the World Association for Emergency and Disaster) to Prehospital Medicine.³⁶

Searching in keyword mode, DISASTER MEDICINE; lists over five dozen records, some of which are in non-English languages, but almost all are very relevant to the search. Some duplication appears between this record and that accessed with subject searching. The keyword mode can be very cumbersome to search, especially for a tired user, because it is very unforgiving. If an error is made in typing the search term, it cannot be erased, but must be started over, which wastes a lot of valuable time. This database is highly recommended to all searchers in all fields, as it contains records for almost every American book and journal title published since 1968, as well as for many published in other nations.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

DISASTER MEDICAL PLAN is linked to zero records in this database. DISASTER MEDICAL, DISASTER MEDICINE PLANNING, MASS CASUALTIES, DISASTER MEDICINE PREPAREDNESS> DISASTER MEDICINE PLANNING, and DISASTER RELIEF PLAN., are each only slightly useful search terms in this particular database. DISASTER MEDICINE is only a bit more enlightening, as most of the titles are repeats from several other searches. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PLAN is a slightly relevant term that leads to a very relevant book, Guidelines for Developing an Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Communications Plan.³⁷

This database was heavily searched in hopes of finding unusual publications not listed elsewhere. This turned out to be slightly true, but many listings were very bureaucratic and, while useful, not as interesting as the searcher had hoped.

MARCIVE

This was a frustrating search because of the user's unfamiliarity with the database, coupled with the expectation of finding a treasure trove of unique material not cited elsewhere. Most search terms attempted, including MASS CASUALTIES MEDICINE, DISASTER MEDICINE, DISASTER MEDICAL PLAN, and DISASTER PLANNING produce the same paltry results.

Another way of searching this database, albeit very tedious and time-

consuming, is by Federal agency and offices within the agency. These can then be searched individually for a listing of recent publications. This user searched for relevant-sounding offices and came up with USPHS: OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (listing one very relevant title), RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER, MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES DIVISION (listing a couple of slightly to very relevant titles), VA: DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY (nothing relevant listed), US AID: BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE, which has published Field Operations Guide for Disaster Assessment.³⁸ This was definitely an interesting exploration. At this point, the user should have carefully checked the subject fields in each citation for common key search words, like DISASTER RELIEF, which would have been a more reasonable way to search, but the govdocs librarian was glaring and looking at her watch. Had the user not been intimidated, she would have gone back to complete this search and to look for a thesaurus of controlled terms.

MAGAZINE INDEX: HEALTH INDEX

With keyword searching, DISASTER MEDICINE is quite a relevant search term. An interesting article was listed, "First Complex Disasters Symposium

Features Dramatically Timely Topics.”³⁹

Because MEDLINE so much more thoroughly covers medical journal searches, and because this search reproduced t]hat already done in EXPANDED ACADEMIC INDEX, this database was considered very secondary in usefulness for this project, and the searching stopped here.

EXPANDED ACADEMIC INDEX

Searching ASAF’ first, DISASTER MEDICINE vvas assessed to be a quite relevant search term. EMF.RGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES is too broad for searching, so related a term suggested, TRIAGE, was perused but found to be only very slightly relevant to this search. DISASTER MEDICINE BIBLIOGRAPHY and HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE are not relevant terms with which to search this databank.

The next approach was to search the Backfile under DISASTER. MEDICINE. This produced a few very relevant articles, including “National Medical Response to Mass Disasters in the United States: Are We Prepared?”⁴⁰ The next search term, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SER.VICIES, is again too broad to search, so the user chose PLANNING, one> of about 4 dozen subdivisions suggested in this index. Only a few titles appeared, but the:y are all very relevant to the disaster medicine search, and include “Preparing for ‘the Highest Rate of Casualties in History. ““⁴¹This article is a critique of the Department of Defense’s Civilian-Military Contingency Hospital Systemn, and the user located the original

document in the Government Documents Collection at Hamilton Library, entitled The Congress Should Mandate Formation of a Military-VA-Civilian, Contingency Hospital System.⁴² This is a very relevant report in the search for disaster medicine plans.

UNCOVER

The search for relevant citations in this database started with DISASTER PLANNING. While this is not a very relevant search term here, it did lead to a very relevant article, “Current Concepts: Disaster Planning and Response.”⁴³ MASS CASUALTIES is a somewhat relevant term here, and DISASTER MEDICINE is the best term searched in this database, listing well over thirty very relevant articles. DISASTER RELIEF is too broad to search, and HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, with about a dozen very relevant articles, is a surprisingly good last-minute addition to the list of possibly relevant search terms.

PRINT INDEX

SCIENCE CITATION INDEX⁴⁴

This particular index was chosen to search since the topic concerns a

scientific field of study. It was hoped to find here some esoteric reference, perhaps to a foreign publication, but what the user found was a nightmare. Unless one is searching for the works of a particular author, the search must start with the Permuterm subject index, which is published in two-month intervals. Here, under controlled language subject headings, one finds author's last name and initials., and no other information. The user then turns to the Citation Index, looks for author's name, and finds journal information listed under that name. There are usually several journals cited, with date, but no titles of articles. This searcher assumed that the last of the chronologically-arranged citations are to what the 1995 Permuterm Index entry referred. Turning to the periodicals shelves, and locating a couple of articles cited (one in journal of Investigative Dermatology), this searcher found bizarre, useless information that did not match the terms searched (DISASTER PLANNINGr and EMERGENCY MEDICAL). A lot of time and effort were wasted on this fruitless, *not relevant*, search, and it is not recommended that one use this index without the works of a particular author in mind, in which case it could be very helpful.

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

Encyclopedias are an important source of information for many searches, and can define the topic while referring bibliographic material for further searching. A quick browse through some encyclopedias told this searcher that they would not be a valuable addition to this project; there was little or no

information offered, and no bibliographic references were found.

The other major reference not used was the Internet. Since this project will hopefully appear on the World Wide Web to fill the present gap, this user will wait until that time to search that database for references concerning disaster medicine.

CON CLUS1ONS

This turned out to be much too convoluted a search for the actual assignment, but since it will **probably** be put to use some day, the searcher felt it important to do her best.

At the end, new terms were uncovered from the materials, one of which, H1-JMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE was tried out a bit, and the other, PREHOSPITAL MEDICINE, will have to be tested in someone else's hands. Since the same few hundred titles kept appearing and reappearing in different combinations by search term, it seems impossible to believe that anything exists in the literature that does not also exist somewhere in the mountain of printouts generated by this project.

If, indeed, this user ever attempts to annex another bibliographic database, she will definitely keep more precise records, so she doesn't have to go back and re-search and re-re-search, as she did this time. Hopefully, the knowledge gained from this search, in terms of observing and recording EVERY detail and using thesauruses whenever possible to find relevant terms, 'will benefit future projects. This student has no background in cataloging and found a world opening up by searching MARC records to locate Library of Congress and Dewey "Decimal call numbers. Successfully searching the Library of Congress gave this formerly perplexed student a real sense of empowerment.

SAMPLE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

BACKGROUND

Frey, R. and P. Safar, eds. Disaster Medicine: Types and Events of Disasters, Organization in Various Disaster Situations. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1980. (RA 645.5)

Comprehensive welcoming addresses by several prominent participants outlining the aims of the Proceedings of the International Congress on Disaster Medicine, in Mainz, Germany, 1977. Body of the work consists of approximately 80 papers and workshops delivered by physicians and non-medical experts detailing their experiences with disasters ranging from subway and airplane crashes to armed conflicts and nuclear radiation victims. Most articles well illustrated with charts, graphs, statistics, and photos. Conclusions do not recommend specific worldwide policy plans, but urge consideration of retrospective experiences presented, in planning for dealing with future emergencies. Very thoughtful, broad range of worldwide medical communities' coping mechanisms presented.

Leaning, Jennifer, M.D. "Burn and Blast Casualties: 'Triage in Nuclear War.'" In The Medical Implications of Nuclear War. Fredric Solomon, M.D. and Robert Q. Marston, M.D., eds. Washington, D. C.: National Academy Press, 1986.251-83. (RA 648.3)

Includes highlights of history of disaster medicine, with US military having first dealings with medical treatment of victims, beginning about 150 years ago. Union army, in 1864, organized an ambulance corps that removed wounded within a few days by horse-driven ambulances to hospitals 5- 10 miles away; deaths due to infection probably doubled casualty figures. During World War I, motorized ambulances were used to transport victims, within one day of incident, to casualty clearing stations just a few miles away. By World War II, physicians understood the vital importance of fluid replacement in burn victims, plasma and blood transfusions were used, and penicillin began use in 1943, all of which, with removal to first aid stations within a few hours, made enormous impact on saving lives. The helicopter was used in the Viet Nam war to remove wounded from battle scenes to the MUST (Medical Unit, Self-Contained, Transportable) within 15-45 minutes or by airplane to a nearby hospital. Interesting background information by expert in field of emergency medicine.

PLANNING (MODELS)

Preto, Ernesto A. and Peter Safar. "National Medical Response to Mass Disasters in the United States: Are We Prepared?" *JAMA* 2669 (Sept 4, 1991): 1259. (AP 2. N489)

National Disaster Medical (NDMS), a proposed system of mobilization of national resources when local hospitals cannot effectively help mass trauma victims, is considered inadequate by the authors due to a lack of centralized control and poor planning for care of victims. They offer an alternative solution here, which concentrates on the vitally important first 24 hours after an incident, where deployment of military rescue teams under NDMS would take 48-72 hours. A nationwide program through schools and community agencies would train everyone in the basics of life-supporting first aid (LSFA) so people at or near the scene of disaster can begin administering aid. The central office of FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) would dispatch mobile intensive care unit operating rooms and air transportable hospitals to give immediate care to maximize the numbers of survivors.

WARFARE

Cahill, Kevin M., ed. A Framework for Survival. New York: Council on Foreign Relations and Basic Books, 1993. (RA 64,5.5)

Conference sponsored by the Center for International Health and Cooperation and the Council on Foreign Relations, in New York City on September 14 & 15, 1992 and attended by foreign affairs specialists and leaders in international law, medicine and disaster aid. Issues brought out in papers presented here include questioning the roles of NGOS (non-governmental organizations) versus national governments and the United Nations; the balance between political agendas, conflict resolution, and outside humanitarian efforts; problems of these outside helpers in working effectively with local professionals and local governments to relieve suffering; and conflicts and competitions between relief organizations that interfere with actually helping groups of victims; resentment of the part played by UN and American military forces by governments of nations in conflict.

Solomon, Fredric, M.D. and Robert Q. Marston, M.D., The: Medical Implications of Nuclear War. Washington, D. C.: National Academy Press, 1986.
(RA 648.3)

Parts II and III are the most relevant, Part II outlining problems of caring for injured survivors/triage (sorting). Includes survival problems exacerbated by malnutrition caused by inadequate food supplies (nuclear famine) and problems caused by exposure to radiation. These would probably result in AIDS-like immune deficiencies among many of the survivors. Part III, demands for medical supplies and equipment would far exceed availability. Burn beds, intensive care beds, blood for transfusions, and medicines would not come close to actual needs, nor would food for patients. All articles are well-illustrated with charts, graphs and models and well-documented with extensive bibliographies; comprehensive glossary of terms at the end of the book.

SOURCE AND SUBJECT HEADING RELEVANCE RATINGS

KEY: VR=Very Relevant (4) QR=Quite Relevant (3)
SR=Somewhat Relevant (2) NR=Not Relevant (1)

PAIS	SR
DISASTER MEDICINE; DISASTER RELIEF MEDICINE;	NR
DISASTER HOSPITALS	NR
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; (EMERGENCY	SR
MANAGEMENT) NOT FEMA; EMERGENCY	SR
MEDICINE; DISASTER PLANNING; DISASTER	SR
PREVENTION; DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	SR
TOXIC SPILLS; HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS;	NR
MASS MEDICAL TREATMENT; MASS CASUALTY	NR
MEDICINE; CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE;	NR
DISASTER RELIEF	NR
DISASTER RELIEF AND PLANNING	SR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	NR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND PLAN*	SR
ATOMIC WARFARE MEDICINE	QR
MEDICINE, MILITARY	NR
MEDICINE, MILITARY AND PLAN*	QR
PUBLIC HEALTH; PUBLIC HEALTH AND PLAN*	NR
PUBLIC HEALTH AND PLAN* AND DISASTER*	QR
PSYCHLIT: JOURNAL ARTICLES	QR
DISASTER MEDICINE; DISASTER PREPAREDNESS;	QR
DISASTER PLANNING	QR
MASS CATASTROPHE; CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE;	NR
CATASTROPHE MEDICINE; DISASTER MEDICINE	NR
PLANNING; EMERGENCY SERVICES;	NR
DISASTERS AND (MENTAL HEALTH)	NR
(NATURAL DISASTERS) AND (MENTAL HEALTH)	VR

PSYCHLIT BOOKS	NR
DISASTER MEDICINE; DISASTER MEDICINE PLANNING;	NR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES; EMERGENCY	NR
MANAGEMENT PLANNING; MASS CASUALTIES;	NR
CATASTROPHE MEDICINE; CRITICAL CARE	NR
MEDICINE	
SOCIOFILE	SR
DISASTER MEDICINE; DISASTER MED* PLAN*;	NR
CRITICAL CARE MED*; MASS CATASTROPHES	NR
MASS CASUALTIES; EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	SR
PLANNING	
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	NR
DISASTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	SR
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	NR
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MEDICAL	VR
DISASTER RELIEF	NR
(EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES) AND PLAN*;	SR
(PUBLIC HEALTH) AND PLAN* AND DISASTER*	SR
NEWSPAPER ABSTRACTS	SR
DISASTER MEDICINE; RELIEF MEDICINE; CATASTROPHE	NR
MEDICINE; HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS;	NR
EMERGENCY MEDICINE; MASS CASUALTIES;	NR
CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE; DISASTER PLANNING	NR
TOXIC SPILLS; DISASTER PREPAREDNESS;	SR
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	SR
DISASTER RECOVERY ; DISASTERS AND MEDICAL	NR
CIVIL DEFENSE; DISASTER RELIEF AND MEDICAL;	SR
PUBLIC HEALTH DISASTER; EPIDEMICS	SR
<u>GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS</u>	VR
Supplement to the 10th ed.	
EI< "MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES	NR
10th ed.	
EK MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES	VR

SUBJECT GUIDE TO BOOKS IN PRINT**A S STAN E N EMERGEN ES**

CRISIS MANAGEMENT; CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE;
DISASTER MEDICINE

DISASTER RELIEF; DISASTERS

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; EMERGENCY MEDICAL
SERVICES; EMERGENCY MEDICINE

VR
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WHITAKER'S BOOKS IN PRINT

D] SASTER; DISASTERS

VR
VR

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

DIISASTER MEDICINE; DISASTER RELIEF; DISASTERS;
NATURAL DISASTERS; EMERGENCY

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MEDLINE

DIISASTER PLANNING

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UH CARL

DISASTER MEDICINE PIILANNING, MASS CASUALTIES;
MASS CASUALTIES PLANNING

DISASTER RELIEF PLAN; NATIONAL DISASTER
MEDICAL SYSTEM

EMERGENCY MEDICAIL. SERVICES UNITED STATES
DISASTERS, MEDICAL ORGANIZATION

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HAWAII STATE LIBRARY

Word search

DISASTER MEDICINE

DISASTER RELIEF

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

QR

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VR

Author search	
OAHU CIVIL DEFENSE	QR
Keyword mode	
DISASTER MEDICINE; DISASTER PLANNING	SR
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS; DISASTER RELIEF	VR

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	VR
Subject	
DISASTER MEDICINE; DISASTER PLANNING	VR
Keyword mode	
DISASTER MEDICINE	VR

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION	SR
DISASTER MEDICAL PLAN	NR
DISASTER MEDICAL; DISASTER MEDICINE PLANNING;	SR
MASS CASUALTIES; DISASTER MEDICINE	SR
PREPAREDNESS; DISASTER MEDICINE PLANNING ;	SR
DISASTER RELIEF PLAN; DISASTER MEDICINE;	SR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PLAN	SR

MARCIVE	SR
MASS CASUALTIES MEDICINE; DISASTER MEDICINE;	SR
DISASTER MEDICAL PLAN; DISASTER PLANNING;	SR
USPHS: OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS;	SR
RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER:	
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES DIVISION	SR
VA: DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY	NR
US AID: BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	SR

MAGAZINE INDEX: HEALTH INDEX	NR
DISASTER MEDICINE	SR

EXPANDED ACADEMIC INDEX	QR
ASAP	
DISASTER MEDICINE	QR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	NR

TRIAGE	SR
DISASTER MEDICINE BIBLIOGRAPH; HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	NR
Backfile	
DISASTER MEDICINE	SR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	NR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PLANNING	QR
UNCOVER	QR
DISASTER PLANNING; MASS CASUALTIES	SR
DISASTER MEDICINE	VR
DISASTER RELIEF	NR
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	QR
MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES	NR
ENCYCLOPEDIAS	NR
INTERNET	NR

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